a large crop the price will be so much

b low the average that speculation to keep

Mr Gould said he was not familiar with

the method of speculation in carn and

or fair in stock speculation. Each transac-

The Western Union Telegraph Company,

ranks. It was a feet that

the Western Union Telegraph Company

peld its employes better wages than my other Company. Labor and capital if left to

themselves would bring about a satisfactory

Do you think that labor gets its fair share

for capital, in this country are continually

growing less. Profi s represent the returns of

capital and all the rest, with the exception of

what eves to pay for raw materials, is devoted

THE NEW CAULSERS.

The Plans of the steel Cruisers New Under

Process of Construction,

Washington, Sept. 8 .- From members of

the Naval Advisory Board detailed informs-

tion regarding the steel cruisers has been ob-

tained. Omitting particulars of interest only

to ship and engine builders and Naval offi-

cers, the plans are about as follows: The

Chicago will be 314 feet 4 inches long over all.

of plain sail, 14 880 square feet,

or two thirds full eail power; complement of

men, 300; estimated sea speed, 14 knots, but

it is hoped that she will ce able to make six-

teen miles per bour over the measured mile,

The material will be mild a eci. The battery

will consist of four eight-inch, high-powered

breech-loaders, weighing about tweive tons,

mounted in projecting balfinrrets on the flush

stardick. The turrets are uparmed, and the

guns will fight in large open ports. The only

protec ion for the men will be shields on the

gun. Six six-inch breech-loading rifl-s weign

ing about four tons will be mounted broad

side of the gun-deck, and there will be pisces

for two additional six-inch guns on each

broad-ide. One six-inch gun will be mounted

on a recessed gun-deck port on each bow.

and there will be two five-irch guns in re-

cessed parts abaft the Captain's cabin. The

eight-inch prejectile weighs 250 pounds: the

six-ioch, 100 pounds, and the five-inch. 6)

pourds. Four 47-millimetre and two

be mounted

divided by nine complete transverse bulk-

heads into ten water-tight compartments, of

which the four central ones are occupied by

the engines and boilers. This portion of the

ship will have a double bottom. The ma-

chinery and boilers are covered by a pro-

tective steel deck one and a half inches thick.

The coal bunkers will afford a coal armor

nine feet thick from the water line to eight

feet above it. The coal bunkers form thirty-

eight water-tight compartments. Altogether

there are eighty-five water-tight com-

partments. If necessary, 1,240 tons of coal

can be stowed, which would enable the Chi-

cego to steam 3,000 miles at fifteen knots, or

6 000 miles at ten or eleven knots. The bow

will be adapted to ramming. There will be

turn screws driven by two pairs of two-

cylinder compound overhead beam engines.

Each engine will be a separate water-tight

compartment. The high-pressure cylinder

forty-two inches. To save weight of

furnaces they will be adapted to soft coal

instead of anthracite, as in most of our

present vessels. The type of boilers will be

new to the naval though common in the mer-

chant service. There will be fourteen hori-

zontal return tubular cylindrical boilers,

capable of a working pressure of one hun-

The Boston and Atlanta will in many re-

spects resemble the Chicago, but will be

brig-rigged instead of bark-rigged, with have

tatteries only on the spar deck, and will not

have the protective steel deck over the en-

gines. Their length over all will be 238 feet;

depth, 34 fee; extreme breadth, 32 feet;

draught, 16 feet 19 inches; displacement,

rifled gun will be mounted in a barbette

about three feet high, built of two inch steel-

plate. Within the apperstructure six six-

inch breech loading rifles will be mounted,

two on each broadsides, with a train of 60

degrees before and abait the beam and

forward in the starboard angle of the super-

structure. This gives a total train

to 60 degrees abaft the beam. The

remaining gun is similarly mounted

on the port side aft. Each of these vessels

will have seventy-three water-tight compart-

ments. They will carry coal for 2 500 miles

full speed, and 6 300 miles at about ten

krots. Each will have an engine of about

3 500 horse power, and one steel screw seven-

teen feet in diameter and twenty feet pitcu,

The Dolpin, a dispatch boat of about 1.500

tons displacement, will have a very light ar-mament, of one six-inch breech-loading riff.

which the power can be increased 50 per cent. for short periods. The Boston and At-

lents will each carry 250 men, and the Dol

A PRINCELY FORIUSE.

John Jacob Astor Deeds His Entire Estate,

ism Walderf.

New York Special:

Valved at 870,000,000, to His Son, Will-

It was announced to-day that Mr. John Ja-

cob Astor had deeded all his property to his

son, William Waldorf Astor, now United

States Minister to Rome. The news created

a sensation, and old lawyers declared that it

with four adjustable blades.

from 20 degrees across the boat

and the after starboard angle

the superstructure an eight-inch long

forward

tons. Outside the

twenty-eight inches, and the

forty five and the

will

bullet-proof

dred counds.

3.000

millimeter Hotchkiss revolving can-

in

towers. The hull will be

fixed

up prices will always fail."

yand the parties themselves.

and capital?" ssked Mr. Blair,

M'DONALD.

Views of the Ex-Senator on the Situation in the Country.

The Indiana Statesman Non-Committal on Questions of Presidential Candidates.

Severnor Tilden's Health Improving and Prohibition Denounced-An Interesting Conversation.

BUBLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 3 .- The Hawkeye in the morning will publish the following interview with Senator Joseph McDonald, of Indisns, who spent the day with friends in this city prior to his entering upon the campaign in this State. The first question put by the

"What have you to say of the Presidential prospects in 1881 from a Democratic standpoint?"

"I have not been expressing many opinions or speculating relative to the Democratio Presidential canvass. The time of holding the nominating Convention is nine months off, and the election twelve months distant, and it is meless to speculate now, for in this ecuntry, where changes occur with such rapidity, I could not even approximate as to who will be the probable candidate. On this matter I do not care to express myself at all, although I believe the outlook for the election of a Democrat in 1884 is favorable."

"What will be the result of THE GUBERNATIONAL CONTEST IN OBIO?" "There are many opinions regarding the outcome of the contest as may be addressed to as many inquiries, I am inclined to think the chances are in favor of Hoadley's election, although the outside impression seems to be against him. A good deal will depend upon the course of the prohibitionists. If this political element votes the Democratic very good, and I was to obtain no money for trems width; draft at mean load-line, ticket he will be elected, while if it votes with the Republicans the success of Hoadley is uncertain. As regards the corrupt use of money by Hoadiey, I think it is without foundation, and this charge will have no influence in the result in the election in that

"What are your opinions regarding the

much mosted question of prohibition?" "I am opposed to prohibition. I think the best system of treating the liquor traffic is by regulation and restraint rather than by prohibition. his method would be more in accordarce with the spirit and principles of our governmental institution, and in the end accomplish much more than a sumptuary

"Will the temperance question become a National issue?"

"Carrainly, unless an amendment to made to the Constitution of the United States." "What will be the outcome of the election

in Iowa this fall?" "I am not sufficiently posted to reply to that question, but the opinion that has been formed about it is that there will be

DEMOCRATIC GAINS. and that the Republicans are apprehensive of

"Have you formed an opinion relative to the validity of the Iowa amendment?

"I read the decision and the dissenting opinion, and think the grounds on which the msjority of the Court put the question are sound. The terms or the constitution ought to be substantially complied with to effect an amendment to it. "What is your preitien on the tariff?" "I favor a tariff for revenue. I shall dis-

ones the question in my lows canvass from a revenue standpoint, believing it sound political economy. To present my ideas on the sut ject of the tariff in the manner I desire would probably occupy more space than you have at your disposal.' "Are you pleased with President Arthur's

You may say it is respectable and satisfactory. There is nothing very striking about it to call out a great deal of enthusiasm and nothing to excite any special censure."

"Who do you think the Republicans will nominate for President in 1884?" "I would rather not speculate on Presidentisl candidates," replied the Senator; "speculations are an unsafe guide." "Do the Democrats entertain hope of car-

rving New York in the next Presidential campaign? "I think so, In the first place New York is a Democratic State, and were the various factions to unite and harmonize they would be successful, and there is no reason why they should not bed me united in 1884. The Dam-

as theiradversary, as far as union is concerned. There is diesention in the Republican as well as Democratic ranks. "In case Tilden should be nominated would be carry New York?" The Senator replied, "I think so," in a voice that might be construed into meaning

ocrats in that State are in as good a con fitto a

the opposite of what be had said. "Would Tilden's physical condition permit him to accept the nomination for President were it tendered bim?"

"I could not say as to that." "What was the object of the visit of Henry Watterson to Greystone?"

"That is something I profess to know nothirg about," replied Senator McDonald in a mild though fi m n a mer. "Excuse me from being personal Senato; said the reporter, 'but I see your name men-

THE POSSIBLE NOMINES of the Democratic party for President in 1884; are you a candidate?

The Senator replied in the following lan For reasons I have mentioned to you before I do not wish to discuss personal claims or expectations. I have no reply to make to

Seeing the Senator was determined to evade this question the reporter did not permist in demanding a reply.

"Are there any new developments in Indiana politics?" asked the reporter.

"None; but it will go Democratic in 1884 without doubt. This with us is an off year, there being no election of any importance except for city officers in Indianapolis. We

are baying a dead calm." "Senstor, the people would like your opin-ion of Tilden's physical condition," said the

"I know nothing about it," After hesitating a moment be said: "Sea bere, young men, between you and I-now don't put this down—I think he is improving " The 8 mater continued before the reporter agreet to refrain from stating what he had said, and corsequently no covenant is broken.

"Do you take part in the Ohio canvass?" "Yes, during the latter part of the month. Well, young man, I guess I have talked long exerts a great influence in molding public

opinion, and you are welcome to the views I have expressed for publication." At the conclusion of these words the Sensfor bade the reporter good day and he deparied.

JAY GOULD.

The Great Monapolist's Career-His Views on Railroads and Telegraph-He is Opposed to Postal Telegraph-A Lengthy Examination.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 -Senators Blair and Call waited patiently for Jay Gould to appear before them, this morning, to testify as to the relation of capital and labor. A large audience was in attendance. As Gould delayed his appearance, the Committee heard a statement from George W. Weston, a lawyer of this city, who appeared in opposition to the theories of Henry George and Moody. Just as the witness was beginning his testimony Gould entered. Weston merely stated that the tendency to monopolize land was not so great now as it was one hundred years ago in this country.

Gould then took the stand and on being sworn, Senator Blair requested him to give a bistory of his early life and first business adventures, and then go on and give the story of his progress to his present condition. Gould seemed to be somewhat staggered at the request, but turning with a smile to the reporter's table, began in a low tone of voice: "I was born at Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y., May 27, 1836. My parents had a small farm and kent twenty cowe, which I assisted tending. I attended school about fourteen miles distant, and when I was about fourteen years old obtained a situation in a store in a neighboring village. I was much interested in mathematics, and used to get up at a o'clock in the morning and study till 6, when the store was opened. I remained in the store for two years, when I made the acquaintance of a surveyor who was making a. enryey of Ulster County. He took me into his service at a salary of \$20 per month. I learned that my employer's credit was not | 24 feet 9 inches deep, 48 feet 21/4 inches exmy work until the map was complete, so 1 19 feet; displacement, 4.500 tons; area made sun dials for farmers at \$1 speece to ties, and made in these contracts about \$5,000. I then went into the tannery busi ners with a Mr. Pratt, of Prattsville, and

finally entered into partnership with Charles M. Lenpp, who committed spreade, The first railroad with which i had any connection was what is now a portion of the Rensselser and Saratoga, of which I was Superintendent. During the penic of 1859 the stock went down very low, and I was able to buy in a large amount, which afterwards rose in value and made a handsome profit. The next road in which Gould said be interested himself was the Cleveland and Pittsburg, which he afterward leased to the Pennsylvania Road. Gould then reheared his enquection with the Union Pacific R ad. As he had interested himself in it and the stock was falling be made up his mind to carry i through at any cost. It was on the point o being placed in the hands of a receiver. Afterward, when the road became a paying one and dividends declared regularly, there was a great cry from the public that it was Jay Gould's road, as if this was a dangerous thing. He said, however, he was then engaged in selling out his stock, which was soon in the hands of more than 7,000 investors, representing the earnings of many widows and orphans. This ended his connection with the Union Pacific, and the stock is now higher than when he sold it. The next venture was the building up of the Gould railroad system in the South and West. It began with the purchase of the Missouri Pacific from Commodore Garrison. Other roads were purchased and conconnections made to different points. Gould said he had at this time passed the point where money-making was an object, and his they idea was in carrying out to system to merely see what could be done by combina-The lines now spread through Ohio, Illipois, Indiana, Michigao, Missouri, Arkamas Indian Territory, Texas, Louisiana and Mexico. There are central connections st Cincipnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans. All the construction of this system of roads was completed last year, and represented abou 10,000 miles of road. The earnings of the lines when he took possession of them were about \$70,000 a month.

The earnings for the past month were \$5,-500,000. In building up this system the Southwest has been opened up and the country thrown open to civilization. Mr. Gould stated that he was a Director in the Chicago and Northwest, Chicago and Rock Island, Delaware, Lackswanna and Western, New York and New England, and several other amailer lines.

Incidental to his railroad interest, he had become largely interested in the telegraph business. This was on account of the inti mate connection between the two industries. He was instrumental in star ing the American Union to make it a competing line with the Western Union. He found that it woul be impossible to accomplish this on account of the extent of the latter's connections. He then turned his attention to getting control of the Western Union by buying stock when it was low. Finding it a paying investment, he had been constantly increasing his interest. His object in securing contro of the Western Union was to make his friend General Eckert, the manger, as he had great confidence in his business ability. The railroad facilities which were now a qui'ed by the Western Union are invaluable and it is impossible to estimate their value.

"Can you give us your opinion as to the practicability of Government postal telegreph, which would take the place of the

present system, Mr. Gould?" "I think the institutions of this country are opposed to any such things as that," replied Mr. Gould. "Telegraphic business, more than any other, requires to be managed by experts, and the dividends of the Western Union are obtained because it does the busipess well. Under a Government system the whole management of these great interests would be subject to change and the particu-lar political party then in power." Mr. Gould also thought-that the mail service would be better accomplished by private enterprise than by the Government. He would not object to the Government taking hold of the telegraph system of the Western Union, if it would pay for it what it was worth on a fair appraisement; but in his opinion it would not be a success. Uniform tariffs could be secured under a private enterprise as well as under Government supervision, and the Western Union's policy tended to accomplish this. In New York State there is a uniform system of rates. There could be no lasting competition against be Western Union on Seccount of its great facilities. When there were powerful rivals the rates were not reduced, because the competitor had to charge rares as high as the Western Union in order to live. Mr. Gould said this had been his experience, and if any one thought that he could do better than himself he was certainly at liberty to try. The value of a stock in a corportion depended pron its earning power. There might be water in Western Union, but the same could be said of all kinds of property.

"De you think that the price of food is

fluenced by stock speculation or spenulation was only another movement by the Astors in food products?" inquired Senator Blair. not to permit the value of their immense es-"It might to a certain extent increase for a tate to be publicly known. short peried," replied Mr Gould; "but he si pply and demand will always regulate these things and keep up a bala co. If there

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1883.

John Jacob Astor is now an old man, and, although in apparent good health, the question of wills, deeds, beirs and Surrogate Courts must occur to him. The story, as reported, is that Mr. Astor has deeded away his property, but that the deeds will not be rewheat, but thought that there was nothing corded until after his death. His son, William W. Astor, receives everything, tion represented a sale and elivery, and the influence of the transaction did not go besubject, however, to a pension of \$100,000 per annum, payable to his father during his life. By this means of transferring the eshe thought, paid more attention to its emtate two of jects are said to be accomplished loves than any other Company with which first, that the estate will not be divided he was connected. The recent strike, in his among different heirs, and secondly, that no opinion, was the result of a feeling of disearlefaction on the part of the po rer class of linigation over a will can ever come into employes. The better class of workmen as a Court by which the value of the e-tate would general rule did not care so much how many be discovered. There are u questi nably on sthey worked, as they were continually other branches of the family which, if a will boping for a higher position in the leaving all to the son were made, might enier a contest. It has always been the idea of Mr. John Jacob Astors life practically to entail his property, and to have the estate remain intact from generation to generation, as in E gland. The present John Jacob Astor's father died about thirty-live adjustment. There was always more of less distatisfaction and there was no panacea Jean age, bequeathing his property to John that would remove these feelings of discon- Jecob and William B. Astor, and to his that would remove these feelings of discoudaugiter, now Mrs. Chandler. There was airo an idiot son in the family, for whom sms e pro isio was made, and also for this of he wealth which is the product of labor son's guardian. The idiot child grew to man-"I do," replied Mr. Gould. "The returns

bood, and died several years after his father's death. At that time the estate was worth about \$30 000,000 or \$40 000 000 It was then mainly unpredictive John Jocob Aster received the largest part of the estate, including the Astor House, which was deeded to him for \$1. The golden principle of the Astor family was never to build until forced to do so, and when a building was put up it was intended to last for years. The es ete gree more valuable esch year. and solid houses were built upon the land until to-day the value is really unknown. Mest of the property lies between Twentythird street and Fiftieth street from Eighbt to Thi d avenue. Murray Hill lies in the heart of the family pos essions. Blocks and blocks of houses here belong to John Jacob Autor, all of which he has deeded to his son. The value of John Jacob Astor's estate as esine'd at from between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000,

BLICK ON DAVIS.

Judge Jere Black Porth mous Beply to J. ff Davis' Recent Attack-An Interesting

Article. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9 - The Press to-morow will print a seven column article giving Judge Black's postbumous reply to Jeff Davis' recent attack upon in the interview with the by Frank A. Burr, of the Press staff, a peronel frierd of Judge Black, and just before the Judge was taken sick. It is fully authenticated and deals with the most important subjects. The response to Davis' criticism orms but a small part of the paper. Judge Black maintains that his former position n relation to the s-cessionists, and is very evere upon the acts of the ex-Confederate President and those who acted with him. de asserts that Davis was talking peace and lanning war, and always trying to get Buchanan to yield to the demands of the secessionists. The most important part of the article relates to his association with Buchanan during the last four months of his Administration. The differences between them are discribed, and much of the inner history of that period set, out in forcible and entertaing words, but the most important feature of this article is Judge Black's dramatic story of the Cab net crisis of 1860, which is given in full. He defines the scope of Buchanan's reply to the South Carolina Commission, and wby he was going to leave the Cabinet. His ultimatum to the President at that moment is given in full. His reasfor his so's at that that have never before been published, are berein outlined. It tells of Buchanan's position upon secession, and denies his letter to the South Carolina Commission acknowledged the right of the State to secede. The article places Judge Black in a new light before the country.

JAOK FROST.

He Makes His Appearance in New Hampshire and Vermont, Doing Considerable

Boston, Sept. 4 - Dispatches from various parts of New Hampshire and Vermont state that a heavy frost last evening did considerable damage to late crops. Erringfield, Mass., Sept. 4 -Quite a heavy frost visited Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin Counties Monday night. The tobacco crop was damaged, in some cases severely. The loss in Franklin and Hampshire Counties is estimated at \$50 000. Farmers in that section have already out and housed about half a crop. The damage in Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin Counties is estimated at over \$125 000. Whately and Deerfield are the chief sufferers. The

loss to tobacco growers in each place is about \$25,000. The greatest damage is to the tobacco helds, in some of which the crop is a total loss, simply to be ploughed under. Bancon, Me., Sept. 4 - Reports from Penobscot County affirm that a heavy frost did considerable damage to the crops. POUGBREEPSIE, N. Y. Sept. 4 - There was

valley this morning. The demage will amount to little. THE CROPS.

a heavy frost on the Hudson and over the

A Yield Promised Fully Equal to Last Year. CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 5 .- The special report of the corn crop by Charles B. Murray, editor of the Cincinnati Price Current, published to-morrow, makes the outlook in the Western States favorable for a gain of 75,000,000 bushels over last year. But the South and elsewhere will be an equal amount short, so mounted with a shifting pivot and four 47-Hotchkiss revolving cannon. The structural | that the entire crop promises to be about the arrangements are those in practice in the | same as last year. In many sections of In construction of merchant vessels, except that | diar a, Illinois and lows the growth is backunusual care has been taken ward, partly to the use of seed from the West to divide the hull into six water-tight which is late in maturing. Estimates shows compartments by traverse bulkheads ex- reduction of 15 per cent. compared with last tending to the upper deck, and more than year, and an increase of 5 per cent in Indicustomery longitudinal strength is provided ana, 10 in Illinois, 15 in Iowa, 5 in Missouri, for. The bow is slightly ram-shaped, and is 30 in Kansas, and 10 in Nebreska, and a defor. The bow is slightly ram-shaped, and is made especially strong. Speed is the special object sought in this vessel. It is the intention in all cruisers to utilize the advantages of forced draught and closed fire rooms, by

Evansville's Bebt, New York Special:

over last year.

A conference was held this afternoon be-tween some of the holders of the \$1 600,000 bonds of Evansville, Ind., and a Committee of municipal officers of that city in Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Building to consider the reduction of the rate of interest. Only \$190 000 was represented. The Portland, Me., Savings Bank, which holds \$ 40,000 worth of the issue; the Pann Muinal Life Insurance Company, which hold-\$45 600, and the Connecticut Mutual Wa'er Works, which holds \$300,000, refu ed to attend the meeting or accout any raducwhich is 7 per cent.

THE CINCINNATI PIRE

Eight Persons Missing, and Thought Have Perished in the Flames. CIRCIENATI, Sept. 4 -Later investigation swells the number of missing at Dreman's rag warehouse fire to nine. The list is: Chris Borman, Rose O'Connell, Mary Barke, Mary Lynn, Bessie Brady, Netly Kelly, Mary and Maggie Lee (sisters) and Mary Spieler. None of these have reported to their houes, and all were known to be in the building at the time of the fire. The entire building fell, except a little portion of the front of the southern half, next to the Times Star Building. The rags are still burning, and a stream of water from an engine is still playing on the smoking debris. The work of searching | dents. At Chenak, Leghorn and Christiana for the dead can not be undertaken vet. The Times-Siar will issue an edition at 12 o'clock; its presses are not injured, and will be used The type was all descroyed, and the editorial rooms dienched. The Voiksbiate gave them type and its solitorial room to-lay. fo-morrow they will remove the composing and educated rooms to the building vacated by the late News Company, where they wall remain till repairs are made.

Search for the b dies is still in progress, but without success. The task is exceedingly slow. Helf burnt rags, paper and hamp, denched with water, make the mass almost impossible to remove except by handfuls. The mass is smoking yet from the smouldering fire. With exception of the discovery that no such girl as Lizzie Kelley worked in the house there is nothing to reduce the number of victims. It was very late last night before it was certainly known that so meny as eight persons had lost their lives in the building

LOSE FISHERMEN.

Experience of the "ole survivor of a Grew

Caught in the Nova Scottan Storm. HALIPAX, N. S., Sept 3 - The first reliable information of loss of life in the recent terrible storm on the coast of Nova Scotia comes to hand to day, the saddest news being of the drowning of nineteen Lunenburg ashermen by the wrecking of two vessels, and the probable death also of the entire crew of another. Benjamin Himmelman, of Lunenburg. owner of the schooner Welcome, receivee intelligence of the swamping of his vessel near Esst Cape, Prince Edward's Island. during the gale, with the love of ten of her men, but one member of her crew surviving. The Welcome hove to cape at the beginning of storm, lowered both her anchors, and for several hours rode safely on the sea. Late at night, however, when the gale became more forious, the vessel began to strain seriously and the mountainous waves struck her violently and ewept over her decks, carrying everything movable before them. The eleven fishermen on board were at less compelled to take to the rigging for safety, unable to move a hand for the control of the schooner. About So'clock in the morning a wave of great size struck her with disastrone violence, as the next moment she sank, carrying with her all on board. One of the crew, a young man named Spindle, rose to the surface, and fortonstely fell in with a floating spar from the wreck, which he seized, and fifteen minutes later he was carried high and dry on Esst Cape. Spindle states that after the schooner went down he saw nothing of his comrades, and all, undoubtedly, were drowned.

ROTTEN-EGGED.

A Couple of Mormon Elders Attempted to

Hold a Meeting in Georgie, Rotten-Egged by the Indiguant Audience. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4.-Mormon elders are still popping up in various parts of the State. Tuesday night two elders held a meeting at Emory Chapel, in the Fourth District of Coweta Codaty. The meeting was attended by a good many young men, some of whom went through cariceity, but there were others who went from other motives. The meeting was opened by singing and prayer. Afterward one of them got up to deliver a discourse on the beauties of Mormonism. When he had made a few remarks there came a voice from the audience saying: "Take him out." The elder paused a moment, and said he was there for religious worship, and hoped he would not be disturbed. These words had not more than escaped his lips when they were both pelted with a shower of rotten eggs. They saw at once that they had met with the wrong crowd, and, grabbing their gripsacks, darted out of the nearest door, pursued by the entire audience, who chased them as long as they could see them. The young men, seeing their insbility to keep up with the Mormons, sent after several hounds and put them on the lost trail, and chased them several miles, when all track of them was lost. When last heard from they were mak-

ing a bee-line westward. CRIMES.

A Cleveland Man Deliberately Kills His

Step-Father. CLEVELAND, Sept. 4. - James Donohue, aged twenty-five, this morning deliberately, and without apparent provocation, snotand killed his step-father, Michael O'Connell, aged fiftyfive. A short time before the tragedy Donohue went to a trunk and took therefrom a revolver. His mother urged him to put the weapon back, but he threatened to shoot her | in the decleration contained contradictory if she interfered. Then he sat on a lounge in the sitting-room with the revolver in his hand. Presently his step-father, a large man, chme into the house, saw Donohue, and walking toward him said: "James, give me that pistol." Donohue immediately rose to his feet and fired a ball through O'Connell's heart; then lay down on the lounge, seemingly unrepentent and unconcerned. O'Connell walked a few steps and fell dead. Mrs. O'Connell rushed screaming out of doors. A policeman soon arrived, but Donobue stoutly resisted and had to be very severely clubbed before he could be arrested

MALTREATED SEAMEN.

Tortures Endured by the Men on a United

States Ship-Wholesale Desertions. Nick, Sept. 6 .- The United States steamer Lancaster arrived here September 1. Since then several seamen have deserted. Many stories of cruelty and ill-treatment by the officers have been told. The Laucaster left New York two years ago. She then had 400 good seamen. Of these 280 have deserted,

leaving 130 now on board. These men were

nearly all from Boston, New York and Baltimore. The men say that just after leaving New York, again at Ville Franche, at Cronstadt, at Stockholm, at Copenhagen and at Libon, men were kicked—even in the face - besten with clubs, and otherwise terribly B altreated by petty officers who had been ashere without leave and returned drank, and that these officers, bein f v rite wen their superiors, were not even reprimanded | satisfactory one.

for their abserce. Some of the men were sid up for days, and on one occasion a petty

efficer brought his heel down on a seaman's Ex-Fenator Sharon Arrested on the Charge toe with such force that the toe had to be empotated. No punishments were given to favori e- and spirs but the others were put in irone, and in one or two instances flagged for slight or purely imaginary offenses. They were often put in solitary confine-

ment on bread and water for thirty days on the most trivial pretexts. On the one occasion at Lisbon the anchor did not come up smartly enough to please the officer in charge and he stopped the monthly pay of

all bands for three months, Admiral Nicholson had ordered stopped as useless and dangerous, the sending up and down of the topgallant yards and masts at drill. No sooner would the Admiral leave the ship than this drill would be resumed. On several occasions it resulted in serious accimen were so disabled by accidents in this drill that they were in the Hospitals for weeks. While the Fourth of July salute was being fired at Copenhagen one man's right a m was blown off and an eye put out through a willful order, while several others were very reriously injured. The men say when Admiral Nicholson was in command e management was much better than nov ome of the modes of punishment are said y the seamen to be cruel in the extreme, " in direc violation of the law and the

reg. ations of the service.

LAND GRANTS.

The Protest of Congressmen Rosecrans, Cobb and Dunn Concerning the Grant to the S. P. Railroad. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. - Representative

Dunn bas addressed to the Secretary of the Interior a communication relating to the protest made by General Rosecrans, Representative Cobb and himself, against any action on the part of the Department looking to the issuance to the Southern Pacific Rulroad Company of certificates for the land grant of A Georgia Gtrl Disambowels Her Rival in the Texas Pecific Railroad Company and sgainst the filing of any mortgage by the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company on lears, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company as a basis for the issue of land grant bonds. Dunn says: "My attention is now egain called to the statement in press dis-Sypher, a person unknown to me, has in a ter to the Secretary of the Interior urged him to act favorably on the respective claims of the Southern Pacific Railroad Comjary and New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company to the respective land grants, that hey are seeking to acquire by virtue of sald pretended assignment and against which ec ion said protests were made, and that he usigne as one reason for such favorable acion the statement that said protests have sen withdrawn. The Acting Secretary of the laterior was verbally notified late in lune that no power or authority was conleried upon any person whomspever to do or perform any act whatever in connection with said protest or matters to which they related for us or in our names.

Dunn also repudiates any action that may have been taken by E N. Hill in the matter. By pher's application for the appointment of a Commission to examine the completed section of the Southern Pacific Railroad was made some time ago. Acting Secretary Josyn refused to act upon it and Sypher for warded his appointment to Secretary Teller. who premptly returned it with the endorsement that no Commission should be appointed.

GRESBAM'S ANSWER,

The Postmaster General Files His Pleas in the Damage Suit Instituted by the Lettery

Company. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 .- In the case of the manager of a New Orleans Lottery Company against the Postmaster General, action for \$100,600 damages in issuing to prevent delivletters addressed to him,

the Posimaster General today filed, by Solicitor General Phillipe, his pleas. He pleads first not guilty, and second that he is not guilty under Secs. 3 929 and 4 041 of the Revised Statutes. Third, November 13, 1879, Key, then Postmaster General, after hearing the evidence, was satisfied that the plaintiff was conducting a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretences, and forbade the payment of postal orders by him by the Postmaster at New rleans, and said order never has been revoked. The Postmaster General admits that he has enforced this order, but says he was not actuated by malice or a desire to injure the pleintiff. He pleads further that the order of Key, November 13, 1879, is included in his order of July 9, and says he considered it his duty to enforce it. He admits he was informed of the later decision of Key, suspending the order, and also that an appeal had been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which was dismissed by the plaintiff, but considred that any statement by Key was only ncidental for the end they were made, and vere therefore limited in effect; therefore bat be might be informed of anything the plaintiff might have to suggest to the contrary, he notified him what he proposed to do, at d heard erguments in his behalf. He admits that he declined to retry the question, inarmuch as the plaintiff did not allege there had been any material change, and after a hearing he issued, on July 9 last, a direction, which he avows to be all that he has done in relation to the matter. states that whatever has been done in the matter has been done merely in the course f his official duty, and without malice to the plaintiff, and denies all the allegations

to or not admitted by this plea. STATE OF TRADE.

Trade.

General Rusiness Gradually Improving and a Feeling of Confidence for the Autumn

just closing nothing occurred of a character adverse to a steady improvement of trade. It is true the exchanges show a considerable decline in transactions, but this may be the result of hesitation and embarrassment growing out of the recent heavy depression in securities and produce; but notwithstanding this fact the figures show that the volume of business is large on the whole and larger than ever before at about half the leading centers outside of New York City. All indications point to the fact that general business is getting into better shape steadily and the assurance of good crops and a fair market abroad for our products is stimulating most lines of trade in this city. The dry goods interests seem in the main healthy, and the demand is beginning to be quite active, absorbing large quantities of goods. In the grocery trade the situation seems to be equally favorable. The demand

fer iron continues slow and quotations are

about steady. Considerable improvement in

the stock market has had a beneficial effect

upon the tone of trade, while the case of

A 'FRISCO SENSATION.

of Adultery.

San Francisco, Sept. 8 - Ex-Senator Sharon was arrested this afternoon on a charge of adultery as he was taking the train for the East. The charge was preferred by Miss Aggie Hill well-known in society circles. The lady claims a contract of marriage was drawn up and sgreed to between them; that in addition she losned him \$90 000, \$78 000 of which he had repaid her She placed tha matter in the hands of a man named W. M. Neilsen, of unreliable reputation, with instructions to claim the balance of \$12 000 said to be due her, and at the same time swore out a writ charging Sharon with adultery. It is stated Sharon drew his check for the smount, and gave band for \$5 000 to answer the charge. Miss Hill bases her claims on a promise of marriage, and the fact of an agreement of marriage, as she states, having been entered into between herself and Sharon. holding that in point of law it is equivalent to a marriage ceremony. The affair is openly proncunced a mis-rable case of blackmailing, kept back until the last moment when Sha-

ron was leaving for the Esst. Ex-Senator Sharon's friends were conspicuourly sheent to-day. None of them were to be seen at his house. Frank G Newland, Sharon's son-in-law, locked up. Newland her apparently gone out of town. It was said this evening that Sharon's political enemies were concerned in a plot in which they have inspired Miss Hill, who claims to be his wife, to take this action for the purpose of decreasing Sharon's political influence in Nevada. The ex-Senator gave \$5 000 bond to appear Tuesday next before the Police Court to snewer the adultery charge, but as he has gone East and can not appear a bench warrant for his arrest will be i-sued, his enemies being determined to make matters as un-

FATAL JEALOUSY,

pleasant for him as possible.

the Affections of a Country Swaln. BLACK SHEAR, Gs., Sept. 8 -A susuc dance in the lower part of Pierce County was the isnds claimed by its assignees, the New On scene of a sar guinary encounter between two country lasses jast night. Miss Mahel Smith and her niece, Miss Roxy Wilson, both daughters of respectable farmers and balles of the evening, were rivels for the hand of a patches of a recent date to the effect that one | country swain, whose personal attractions were erbanced in the eyes of the maidens by a \$10 -Occeptate to which he is the only heir. His marked, and Miss Wilson became infuristed with jeslousy. At il o'clock she was so meddened that she made open threats that she would kill both her rival and her lover. Her brother, who was present, shared his sigter's anger, and while they were all dancing in the same set about midnight searetly put an open knife into his sister's hand and went on with the dance. Suddenly raising the knife shove her head, the infurished woman syrang upon her aunt, and at the first strike almost disemboweled her. B-fore the borrified speciators could recover from their satonishment she raised the knife again and plunged it to the hiit in the dying woman's breast, cutting a gash which laid open her dress and exposed the bleeding wound to view. Withcut waiting to see the effect of the wounds the murderess sprang like a tigress toward the throat of the swain, but was seized and disarmed before she could accumulab her purpose. The woman's brother made no attempt to interfere while the tragedy was being enacted, and when it was over calmly walked away and has not been seen since. The murderess, who is an uncommonly handsome country girl of nineteen vents, is nder arrest. Her father is said to be worth \$25 000, and to have announced his intention to spend every cent of it if necessary to clear

JENNIE MCGRAW BISKE'S WILL.

Her Husband Seeks to Break the Instrument by Which Cornell University Gets

\$1,500,000

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 6 .- The Ithaca Journal has a five-column account of the attempt to annul the will of the estate of the late Jennie McGaw Fiske, (whereby Cornell University received \$1.500,000), at the instance of her husband, Professor Williard Fiske, ex Librarien of the University. A clause in the charter forbids the University to hold property in excess of \$3,000,000. The University authorities refuse to disclose or outline the defense. A decree opening a final accounting, by consent of the Executor Boardman of the University was made to-day at the hearing in the Surrogates Court of Ithaca. The issue involes the title to the celebrated Fiske mansion on University Hill and other property in addition to the personal estate. Profeesor Fiske is now residing at Florence, Italy. President White intended leaving

petition of Fiske for reopening: LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) BERLIN. July 13, 1881. In consideration of the agreement of Jennie McGaw, of libes, N. Y., to marry me, and other considerations I do contract and agree that she shall have, possess, control and discusse of her property afterour marriage in the same ma end ons perfect and as complete extent as if she hed remained single and unmarried Witness my hand and seal the day and year WILLARD FISKE. In the presence of Andrew D. White and D. D.

Southampton, England, for Ithaca yesterday.

Executor Boardman embodies the following

agreement in the affidavit replying to the

The date has not been agreed upon for the hearing on the reopening final counting. The action of Fiske is characterized as irreconcilable with the public address and laying of a

corper-stone at commentement. The Java Disaster.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5. - The fact that the Dutch Controller at Katimaong, Samatra, was saved, together with his family, indicates that the destruction of life in that quarter by the volcanic eruption was not absolute. One European book-keeper and two native men were the only persons whose lives were saved at Merak, where not a building was left New York, Sept. 7.-R. G. Dun & Co., standing. At Sandjeng Prick, fifty-eight mercantile agency, report that in the week | miles distant, the sea suddenly rose eight feet EDG IBEB ICH struction in that region.

The Batavia floating dock, which went eshore at Topjonskaik, was floated with very slight damage. In view of the fact that the Nederland Steamship Company's steamer Princess Amelia arrived at Batavia to-day, and the Rotterdam Lloyd's steamer Batavia yesterday, it is believed the Sanda Strait is still navigable with proper caution.

Inaugurated Governor.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4 - Ten thousand people witnessed the inauguration of Hon. J. Proctor Knott, as Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort, to-day. The city was elaborately decorated. Ex-Governor Blackburn, in his valedictory, reported his excuses for numerous pardons made before the Democratic Convention, in this city, last spring, and was this time patiently listened to, Givernorelect Knott followed in a short inaugural address, in which he said: "I declare here distinctly and irrevocably that in no case will I grant a pardon or remit the penal coosemoney and generally favorable condition of legitimate business, increases the facing of confidence that the autumn trade will be a the ceremonies closed about 3 o'clook. quence of conviction for criminal offense